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Annual Catalog

1923



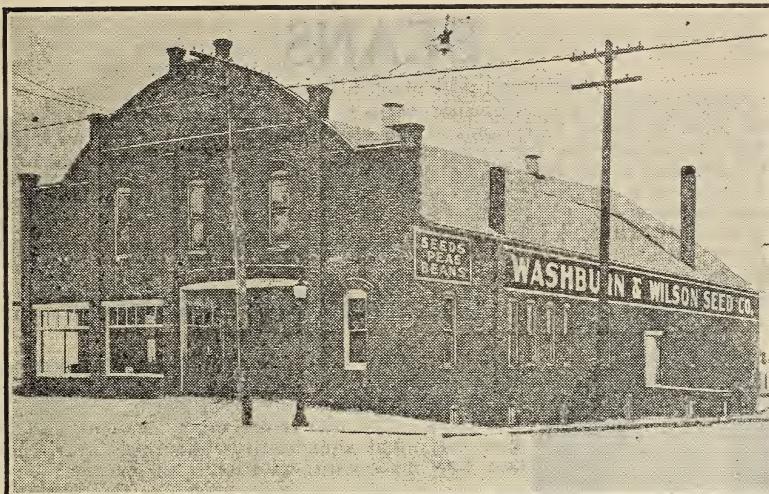
Washburn & Wilson Seed Co.

Moscow, Idaho

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Planting Table, inside back cover.



THE HOME OF WASHBURN & WILSON SEED CO.

“QUALITY” IS OUR MOTTO

We spare no expense in securing the best seeds obtainable. A large number are grown in our immediate locality especially for us which insures the planter a seed that is acclimated and adapted to the Northwest. This is very essential in seeds such as Corn, Peas, Beans, etc.

All stocks from whatever source are tested by the Idaho State Seed Analyst and none but seeds of high PURITY and Germination leave our stock room.

We believe that the farmer appreciates good seed and our increasing patronage and the letters of commendation in our files justifies our policy of furnishing him with the highest grade obtainable with the STATE TEST back of it.

HOW TO ORDER

Use the enclosed order blank. Write name and address plainly. State whether to go by mail, express or freight.

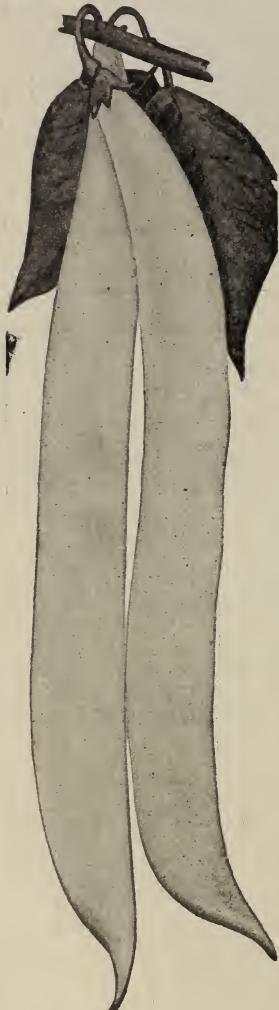
1st and 2nd Zones 1 to 150 miles	3rd Zone 150 to 300 miles	4th Zone 300 to 600 miles	5th Zone 600 to 1000 miles
5 cents for first lb. 1 cent each additional lb. 70 lb. limit	6 cents for first lb. 2 cents each additional lb. 70 lb. limit	7 cents for first lb. 4 cents each additional lb. 50 lb. limit	8 cents for first lb. 6 cents each additional lb. 50 lb. limit

On account of many factors entering into the production of crops, it is impossible to give any warranty, and in common with other seed firms our stock is sold subject to the disclaimer adopted by the American Seed Trade Association namely: Washburn & Wilson Seed Co. do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds they send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they may be returned at once.

BEANS

One pound will plant fifty feet of drill.

Culture—Beans are somewhat tender, but it often pays to take some risks. Plant in warm, loamy soil at the beginning of settled warm weather in spring and at intervals for succession until August. Rows may be made two feet apart, and the beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or three or four beans in hills six to eight inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry. In hoeing draw the soil up towards the rows or plants. For string beans gather the pods clean as soon as fit for use.



GARDEN BEANS

Bush Varieties.

***Golden Wax**—Very popular, both for home garden and for market. The pods are of medium length, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy, wax-like, and stringless. The plants are erect, compact and produce early and abundantly. The seeds are of medium size, oval, white mottled with red.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—An improved strain of black wax and is an exceptionally productive dwarf, wax-podded variety. Hardy, reliable and of the best quality. The pods are of medium size, curved, cylindrical, fleshy, and of light golden color. The seeds are small, oblong and jet black.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1—A very productive, hardy, vigorous, late sort, much in favor for canning. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, somewhat slender, round and slightly curved; fine grained and good quality.

***Burpee's Stringless**—This variety has become very popular because of its hardiness and productiveness. It is stringless, ripens earlier than Valentine and remains tender and crisp a long time after maturity. Pods are pale green, long and straight, round, meaty, and of excellent flavor. The plants have a spreading habit of growth, and produce large quantities of pods which are very uniform both in size and shape.

Wardwells Kidney Wax—Immensley productive. One of the handsomest wax podded beans. Pod long, broad, nearly straight, brittle, stringless and a very delicious waxy yellow, very attractive. A favorite, not only for shipping, but for the home garden.

Price of Bush Varieties: Large Carton 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c. Postpaid.

POLE VARIETIES

***Kentucky Wonder**—Commonly known as the Old Homestead—We believe this variety is the most practically useful of the green podded pole bean. Suitable for use as snaps. And if picked frequently will bear until frost. The vines are vigorous, climbing, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are

Burpee Stringless and Kentucky Wonder make a good combination for summer use.

medium light green, very long, often reaching 9 or 10 inches, nearly round and very crisp when young. Seed long, oval, slightly flattened, dun colored. One of the very best early snap beans for the garden.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry—The best of the horticultural varieties for general use. Equal to Lazy Wife as a general purpose late snap and green shell pole bean for home use and market.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—A light golden wax podded variety of the same good qualities as found in the green podded sort.

Price of Pole Varieties: Large Carton 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c. Postpaid.

LIMA BEANS

***Henderson Bush**—The earliest variety of bush Lima. This bean has been grown near Kendrick and has never failed to mature. Seeds are small and can be used for canning. Large Carton 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c

COMMERCIAL BEANS

Lady Washington—Perhaps the most popular commercial bean grown in the Inland Empire. It matures in good season and yields well. The seed is medium sized, white, somewhat oblong and flattened.

Little Navy—A popular variety in some sections. The vines are dwarfed, seed is smaller than Lady Washington and not so flattened.

Miners Red—A large sized red bean. Good producer. One of the popular red varieties.

Red Kidney—A large red kidney shaped bean excellent for cooking dry. All Commercial Beans, selected hand picked stock: 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

BEETS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

Culture—Any loam, well drained and well enriched, will raise good beet crops. For early table beets, have drills 16 to 30 inches apart, and sow the seed about 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be put in good shape. Or seed may be sown under glass four weeks sooner, and the young seedlings transplanted to open ground, to give an extra early crop. Give thorough and clean cultivation, and thin the plants to stand 4 inches apart in the rows. For succession sow at intervals until middle of July. For the earliest sowings a light dressing of nitrate of soda, say 100 lbs. per acre, will work wonders.

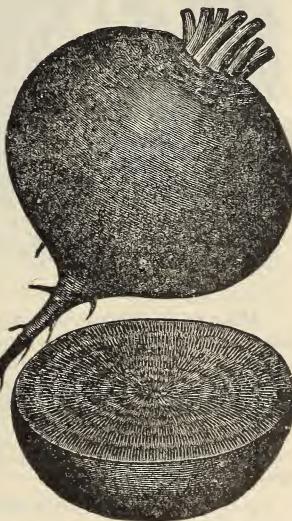
***Early Blood Turnip**—Here we have the old standby, the turnip beet with its dark color, well known to so many homesteads. Quality is very good.

Extra Early Egyptian—An extra early turnip shaped variety; has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red.

Detroit Dark Red—Considered to be the best for the market and home garden, and on account of its uniformly deep rich color the most desirable for canning. The leaves are dark green shaded with red. The roots are medium sized, globular or nearly round, very smooth and of dark red blood color. Very desirable for canning.

Eclipse—It is nearly as early as Egyptian and more desirable, owing to its globe shape, great smoothness and regularity, having a small top, very sweet, fine and dark blood color. It does not grow to a large size but is very desirable for its sweet, tender quality.

All Beets: Packet 5c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.



CABBAGE

Sow one ounce for 3000 to 4000 plants, 4 ounces for one acre.

Culture—For plants of the earliest sorts sow seed in January or February under glass, and put out in flats or frames about 2 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground as soon in spring as the land can be properly prepared. A rich, warm loam is best. Have the plants in the rows 24 inches apart, and rows at least 3 feet apart. Give thorough cultivation and irrigate in dry weather if practicable. Protect against the ravages of cutworms, maggot and green worm. A little nitrate of soda applied around the plant is of great benefit. Potash applications, such as wood ashes or muriate, may also do much good. For late cabbage plants, sow seeds in drills in open ground during April and May, and thin in June, giving the plants more room than allowed for earliest cabbages.

***Early Jersey Wakefield**—The best early cabbage grown. It forms pointed head of good size and firmness and should be included in every farm and city garden.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

Early Winningstadt—Like the Wakefield this cabbage has a pointed head. It is one of the hardest of the early cabbages. Medium size, very solid and of good quality.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

Copenhagen Market—This excellent variety from Denmark will command the attention of those who grow for early market, as well as the private growers who desire an extra early, round-headed cabbage which can be depended upon for making large solid heads at an early season. The heads are grown upon a remarkably short stem, are solid and large in size, weighing

10 to 12 pounds, with light green leaves and of good quality. It is the largest of the early round-headed varieties, and its habit of growth allows of its being planted close together in the field or garden, thereby producing a larger number of heads to a given area, a feature which is very important in growing this vegetable.

Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.00



Premium Late Flat Dutch—A popular late variety; comparatively slow growing but sure heading. The plants are exceptionally vigorous, with very large, broad, spreading outer leaves. The heads are very large, flat, but deep. An excellent keeper.

Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.00

***Danish Ballhead**—A medium or late variety, one of the very best keepers, and excellent for late winter or spring shipping. The heads are round, of medium size, very solid and hard, and of good quality. Vigorous, compact, exceedingly hardy, and reliable. Its remarkably good keeping qualities make it an extremely valuable cabbage for storing for winter use.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.00

See page 21 for cabbage plants.

Surplus cabbage helps in producing eggs in winter.

CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

Culture—Carrots do best in warm, deep, rather light and fertile soil that is well supplied with humus, or on strong loam having been in clover and broken the year before. For the earliest crop sow seed of the early short-rooted sorts in April or May in drills a foot apart and thin to 2 inches. For main crop, sow in May or June, or for successions even in July, using the longer rooted varieties. The rows for these may be 16 to 30 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 2, 3 or even 4 inches. To raise carrots for stock the rows may be made wide enough apart, say 2 to 2½ feet, to allow of cultivation by horse-power. In sowing carrot or other small seed, especially during dry weather, pains should be taken to firm the soil well over the seed, either by means of the feet or with the roller of the garden drill.

***Danver Half Long**—By far the best carrot for home use and for market and by many it is preferred for stock feeding, although it is not so large as the stock carrots, the yield is almost as great and the quality is superior. Carrots should be more generally grown, both for table and stock. They are a delicious and healthful vegetable, easy to grow and in perfect condition at any time during their growth from the time they are the size of a lead pencil until long after they are matured.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

Chantenay or Model—An excellent stump-rooted variety about six inches long, very broad at the shoulder and tapering to a blunt point, free from core, fine grained and tender; orange-red; medium early. Desirable for both garden and field culture.

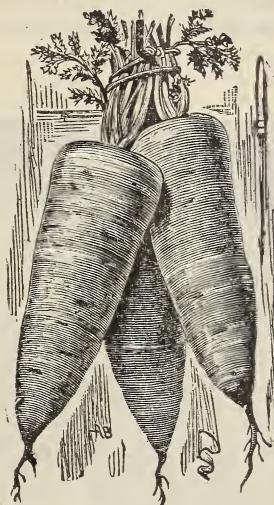
Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

***Oxheart or Guerande**—Especially desirable on shallow or hard soil where longer rooted varieties would not thrive. The tops are small. The mature roots are about five inches long, very thick, ending abruptly in a small taproot. The flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is medium early, and is desirable for table use, when mature they are excellent for stock.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

Large White Mastodon—The most popular white carrot for stock feeding on account of its immense size, productiveness and being short and easy to harvest. It sometimes yields as much as 25 tons per acre. Not suitable for table use.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.



SWEET CORN

All Home Grown

One pound will plant about 100 hills; 8 lbs. per acre.

Culture—Seed of the sweet varieties is liable to rot if planted in wet or cold ground. Yet if we have an early warm spell in spring, it may pay to take some risk, as often the plants, when once up, escape injury by frost. Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch and thin out to

three plants to a hill, or plant in rows 3 feet apart, and to stand 12 inches apart in the rows. For succession plant every two weeks up to July 15.



***Golden Bantam**—This new sweet corn is described as the tenderest, sweetest and best sweet corn in existence. Its attractive yellow color, being another good feature added to its many good qualities, makes it an easy seller on the market. The stalks are vigorous and strong, growing about 4 feet high, and produce 3 to 4 fine 8-rowed ears 6 to 8 inches long. On account of its firm texture it can be planted earlier than any other variety of sweet corn, and less apt to be bothered by worms. Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Early Minnesota—This popular variety is one of the best second early sorts for the market and the home garden. The stalks are about six feet high, bearing one or two ears well covered with husks. The ears are about 8 inches long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, white, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. By careful selection we have developed a stock of this standard variety which is remarkably uniform and in which all the good qualities that have made this sort so desirable are intensified. Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Stowell's Evergreen—This variety is more largely planted than any other being the general favorite with market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remains for a long time in edible condition. Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Culture—For very early cucumbers, sow April 1st, in a hotbed upon pieces of sod (grass side down), so that they can be readily transplanted to the open ground, in rich soil, when danger of frost is over, or protect by hand-glasses. For early use, plant if the weather has become settled and warm, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way; thin out to four of the strongest plants to each hill, after all danger to insects is over. They succeed best in a warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Continue planting at intervals for a succession. The cucumbers should be gathered when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen, it destroys their productiveness. For pickles, plant from June until the middle of July. The yellow-striped cucumber or squash beetle is the most serious insect enemy of the crop. Bordeaux, Arsenate of Lead Mixture is by far the best remedy yet discovered. Dilute it with water, 3 ounces to the gallon, and spray it on the vines when in danger of the beetle or blight.

***Boston Pickling**—This is one of the most popular pickling cucumbers of the very best form and quality, and has yielded at the rate of over 200,000 pickles per acre. Its enormous productive ability makes this variety a favorite one. Ready to pick in 50 days. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

Improved Long Green—Unquestionably this is the most popular general purpose cucumber in the West. When matured it is 9 to 12 inches long, very solid and crisp, and retains its dark green color until nearly ripe. The young fruits are very desirable for pickling.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

White Spine Early Fortune—An early, long, slim well shaped cucumber. Deep green color. Very productive. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.



CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will produce 3000 plants.

Culture—For early cauliflower sow seed in hot bed and transplant to cold frame 2 inches each way. Set plants in permanent garden same as cabbage. To blanch draw leaves about the head and tie with tape.

Early Snowball—The best cauliflower grown. Grown for home or market. It is a large, solid headed variety and develops early.

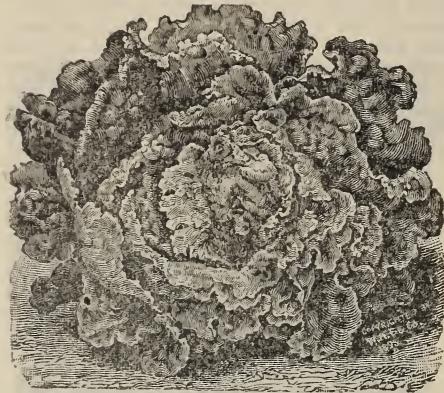
Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

See page 21 for plants.

Make your garden complete by growing cucumbers, cauliflower and cabbage.

LETTUCE

Culture—Sow the seed in hotbeds of flats during February or early **March**. Plant the young seedlings out in flats or cold frame several inches apart **each way**, and, as soon as a nice, rich, warm spot can be prepared in open ground in spring, transplant the well hardened plants in rows a foot apart, allowing 8 to 12 inches space between the plants in the row. For succession sow seed thinly in open ground, and thin the plants to five or more inches apart. Sow for succession every two weeks until the fall. Some varieties do well in a cool forcing house during winter.



sorts. The leaves are bright yellowish green, broad, crumpled, and frilled at the edges, and with distinctive midrib. Inner leaves are white, very crisp and sweet.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

Early Curled Simpson—A standard variety for early outdoor culture. The leaves, in loose clusters, are light green in color, slightly frilled and much blistered, are crisp, tender and sweet. Especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting while the plants are young.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

Black Seeded Simpson—A very popular variety of leaf lettuce.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

Prize Head—A cutting variety of curly leaves. Bronze edges and general bronze cast. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

CELERY

One ounce of celery will produce from 5,000 to 10,000 plants.

Golden Self-Blanching—A splendid variety of early celery, requiring but little labor to blanch. Plants grow to a medium size and make a stocky growth; heart is rich golden-yellow with light yellowish green outer leaves. The quality is excellent, as the stalks are remarkably crisp and tender.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 50c

See page 21 for plants.

KALE

Dwarf Green Curled—A very hardy and vigorous variety; leaves are large with cut and frilled edges. Remarkably tender and delicious in flavor.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 1 lb. \$1.75



ONIONS

A Field of Onion Seed

One ounce will seed 200 foot drill.



Culture—Onions require a very finely prepared seed bed well enriched and with moisture near the surface. It is useless to plant seed in a loose cloddy seedbed as the seed will not germinate and only a thin stand of weak plants will result. They should be planted early and at a depth of one-half to one inch, pressing the soil firmly over the seed.

Yellow Globe Danvers—A very popular variety, especially for market. It is globular in form; very solid and one of the best shippers. The skin is brownish yellow and the flesh is fine grained, creamy white, crisp, mild and of excellent flavor. One of the best main crop varieties.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

***Large Red Weathersfield**—A very large onion, flattened in shape and with skin of a purplish color, and flesh purplish white; rather strong flavored, but good and an excellent keeper.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

Southport White Globe—The mild flavor of this wonderful variety is famed the world over. It will average from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter and produces large yield. The flesh is fine grained, crisp and of a very fine flavor and snowy white in color.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 30c; 3 oz. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.50

Prizetaker—A large yellow globe onion derived from the large Spanish onion and 10 days earlier than other globe varieties. An excellent keeper.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.00

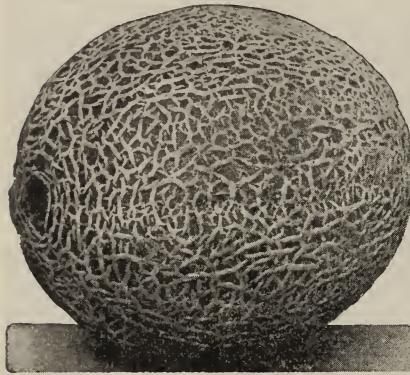
White Portugal or Silver Skin—A mild, pleasant flavored variety. Excellent for early winter use. Not so good keeper as dark skinned varieties.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 30c; 3 oz. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.50

MUSKMELON

One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills per acre.

Culture—Melons thrive best in a light; rich soil. Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry, hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way for muskmelons, 8 to 10 feet for watermelons. Previous to sowing the seed mix a shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill, and plant in each 12 to 15 seeds, after all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four plants per hill. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of sod in a hotbed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground. Melon vines are subject to the same destructive insect and fungous foes as are cucumbers and squash vines.



Rocky Ford or Netted Gem—The Rocky Ford canteloupe is known the world over. The melons are covered with a heavy grayish netting. Its shape is ideal, very slightly oval, no ribs and is heavily netted over the entire melon. A wonderfully prolific yielder. Producing its luscious medium size melon in 68 days. It is the right shape to pack to best advantage in crates. The seed cavity is very small, flesh thick and firm, a good melon for market as well as the home garden. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

Burrells Gem—Slightly oval orange fleshed melon of excellent flavor. Flesh thick and fine grained.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c

WATERMELON

Tom Watson—A large, fine melon with pink flesh and extremely small seeds. Skin tough but thin. Excellent shipper. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

***Kleckley Sweet**—A long melon with solid dark green colored skin. Flesh red and crisp. Its sweet honey like flavor makes it one of the most popular melons grown. Attractive red color, sweet and delicious. The heart is large with no core.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

Ice Cream or Peerless—This melon is excellent for the home garden, but is not a good shipper. The rind is thin, of a yellowish green color; the flesh red and the seeds white. It cannot be excelled in flavor.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

A good watermelon makes you forget hot weather.



PARSNIPS

One ounce for 200 feet or drill, 5 to 6 lbs. for an acre.

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will admit in drills 18 inches apart and 1½ inches deep, in a rich deep soil; thin out 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Secure enough in pits or cellars in the fall for immediate needs.

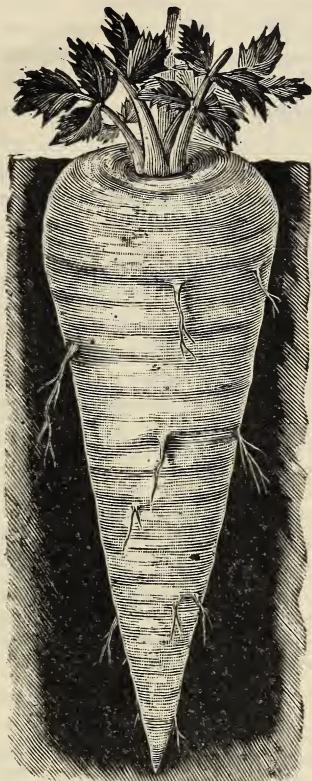
Hollow Crown—This is the best and most productive variety and is largely grown both in the home garden and for market. The roots, which are white, grow long, and are smooth, tender, sweet and are of excellent flavor. This strain was made by careful selection of roots growing to an ideal shape and having the distinct hollow crown.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00

PUMPKIN

One ounce for 25 hills, 3 pounds for an acre.

Culture—Sow in good soil in May, when the ground has become warm, in hills 10 feet apart each way, or in fields of corn about every fourth hill; plant at the same time with the corn. Pumpkin varieties if planted together will mix. There is not much danger of their mixing or hybridizing with squashes or other vines.



Sugar or Sweet Pie—A small, fine grained, very sweet pumpkin; the best variety for making pies. The vines are very productive. The fruits are round, somewhat flattened, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is a rich yellow, thick and meaty. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

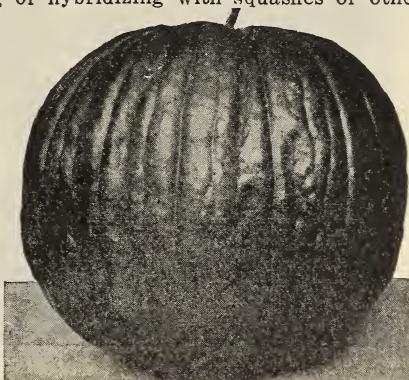
Connecticut Field—A large round or slightly oval shape pumpkin. Skin reddish orange color, with rich orange yellow flesh. Extensively grown for stock feeding, and generally planted with corn, producing enormous crops in 65 days. One of the best grown for pies. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

CITRON

Small, round melons used for pickling and preserving. Skin dark green, distinctly striped. Flesh white and firm. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c.

MUSTARD

Southern Curled—Hardy, with light green leaves curled at edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth. Excellent for salads and greens. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c.



GARDEN PEAS

One pound will plant about fifty feet of drill.

Peas should be included in every garden because they are well adapted to the growing conditions and produce heavy yields. Ground that has not grown peas should be inoculated to insure a normal growth. Our peas are all grown under our supervision.

Culture—Peas of extra early smooth class are the very first thing to be planted in the garden in spring. The wrinkled sorts follow a little later, as they are not quite so hardy. Tall late varieties need brush or other support. By selecting sorts that do not grow much over two feet high, the necessity of providing brush may be avoided. Judicious selection of varieties and planting

frequently for succession will give a full supply of the choicest green peas almost during the entire season, with the possible exception of the hottest part of the summer. Open furrows three or four inches deep and three feet apart; scatter the seed peas into them and cover with hoe or plow. Cultivate like corn or beans. The late tall sorts may be planted in double rows and brush in between for support. All garden peas, however, require good strong and fertile land.



***Gradus**—This grand extra early pea has no superior and few if any equals. It is practically as early as the small round, hard, smooth peas commonly grown for extra early and it is so much better in every other way that it is fast displacing them for first early crop. It is equal in quality to most of the late varieties, and many of our customers use it exclusively, sowing in succession for early, medium and late.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Thomas Laxton—Thomas Laxton peas are very similar to Gradus in every way except that the shape of the pods, the ends of which are square, and the pods and vines are a darker green. It is nearly as early as Gradus, and the large wrinkled, dark green peas are sweet, tender, delicious, and unexcelled in quality by any of the late varieties. The vines grow about three feet high.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Raise your own garden and have fresh vegetables for your table.

American Wonder—Very early, and of dwarf compact growth, about twelve inches high. Very popular with those who object to making a support for the vines. The pods are about three inches long, straight, round, blunt at the ends and light green. The peas are of medium size, wrinkled, and of fine quality.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Alaska, or Earliest of All—A well-known, smooth seeded, extra early variety, extensively used by canners. The vines are strong and vigorous, two feet high, and of light green color. The pods are about three inches long, and are well filled with round blue peas, slightly pitted.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

***Tall Telephone**—The standard market gardener's main crop pea. Grows about five feet high, and bears an abundance of long, straight, pointed pods filled with large peas of a rich sugary flavor.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Melting Sugar—Pods grow 5 to 6 inches long, and are cooked with the peas. Height, 5 ft. A great favorite, white seeded sugar pea, with those who have once used them.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Green Seeded Admiral—This small seeded, wrinkled pea is excellent for home canning. The vines grow erect, 24 inches tall and produce abundantly. The peas are small and deep green in color.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

Notts Excelsior—A standard extra early dwarf pea. Height 12 inches. Pods light green, 3 inches long, averaging 6 peas of high quality.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

Suttons Excelsior—An improvement on Notts with heavier vines, larger pods, and greater productiveness. Five to six days later than Notts.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

Horseford's Market Garden—A productive main crop variety. Grows two feet in height. Pods are born in pairs near the top of the plant. An excellent variety for home canning.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

Rice's No. 13—One of the finest wrinkled varieties. Height two and one-half feet. Pods long and curved containing nine to ten light green peas of excellent quality. A trifle later than Horseford's Market Garden.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

McLeans Gem—An early dwarf variety. Plants one and one-half feet tall. Pods well filled with six to eight peas of fine quality.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

Premium Gem—Very similar to McLeans Gem. The plant more dwarfed, lighter green and pods somewhat smaller but well filled.

Large Carton 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

Sweet clover will carry two head of stock per acre thruout the season. Can you suggest a crop that will beat it?

RADISH

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

Culture—Sow early and often. In good, warm loam, especially if quite sandy, summer radishes will make a crop in four to six weeks from sowing. The soil should be well prepared and fertilizers may be used freely. Have the rows a foot apart, and sow just enough so that they will not require thinning. Any little spot that becomes available during summer may be utilized for planting radishes. The short or turnip-rooted sorts are quickest and easiest to grow, and good for forcing also. On greenhouse bench or frames the rows need not be more than four inches apart. Sow winter radishes in July and August. They grow best in the cooler autumn weather. Take them up before severe freezing and store in sand in the cellar or in a pit, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—The color is rich, carmine scarlet and tipped white. It is extremely quick to mature, being ready for the table in 20 days from the time of sowing seed. It is invaluable for forcing under glass, as well as for growth in the open air. The skin is very smooth and its clear color gives it an appetizing appearance on the table. Its flavor is excellent, and its qualities high in all respects. Market gardeners find it a quick selling sort at good prices. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

***French Breakfast** — This pretty radish in color is bright red, tipped with white. It is oblong in shape, and in quality is crisp and tender. It is a quick grower, maturing in 18 to 20 days. Exceedingly popular. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

Long Bright Scarlet—An excellent early long, red radish for home or market. The roots are smooth, slender, about six inches long, uniform in shape, and very attractive. They remain crisp and tender until nearly matured.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

***White Icicle**—The Icicle radish is perfectly white in color, and long, slender and tapering in shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. It remains tender during the entire growing period, and is quite as good when an inch in diameter as when only half an inch. Ready for use in about 20 to 25 days. A fine variety for market and private gardeners, who have a demand for an early, long, white radish. It is a marvel of excellence, most attractive in appearance and very popular.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

SWISS CHARD

Swiss Chard—This vegetable is cultivated for its leaves which are used as greens and for its stems which are white and fleshy, and are cooked and served similar to asparagus. The leaf portion is heavily crumpled or savoyed and is very crisp and tender. It is cooked and served in the same manner as spinach. The leaves and stalks, being served as two vegetables, afford two distinct dishes from the same plant at one time. Can start cutting in about 21 days. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

**PEPPER**

Large Bell or Bull Nose—Early, bright red in color at maturity, of large size, and has thick flesh. Sweet, but occasionally plants will produce fruits which are hot in flavor. Matures in 120 days.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 40c; 3 oz. \$1.00.

Ruby King—This pepper was introduced to the American public more than a decade ago, and it at once took conspicuous place and became the leader of the sweet red sorts. It grows about five to six inches long by three to four inches in diameter; flesh is very thick, sweet and so mild it is often sliced for a salad; also fine for stuffing. Matures its large well shaped peppers in 120 days.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 40c; 3 oz. \$1.00.

SPINACH

One ounce for 100 feet of drill: 10 to 12 lbs. in drills for an acre.

Culture—For spring and summer use sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks for a succession. For winter and early spring use, sow in September in well-manured ground; cover with straw on the approach of severe cold weather. The ground cannot be too rich. The stronger the ground the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves. Light applications of nitrate of soda have often a magic effect on spinach.

***Bloomsdale, Savoy Leaved**—The earliest and hardest, best for early spring and fall planting. A favorite with the home and market gardeners. Matures in 40 days. It has thick, dark green wrinkled leaves.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

Longstanding—One of the best market sorts, producing large, thick, dark green crumpled leaves in 45 days of fine quality, standing a long time before running to seed. A favorite in all sections for fall or spring sowing.

Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A very desirable vegetable, grows similar to parsnip and is meaty and of fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50

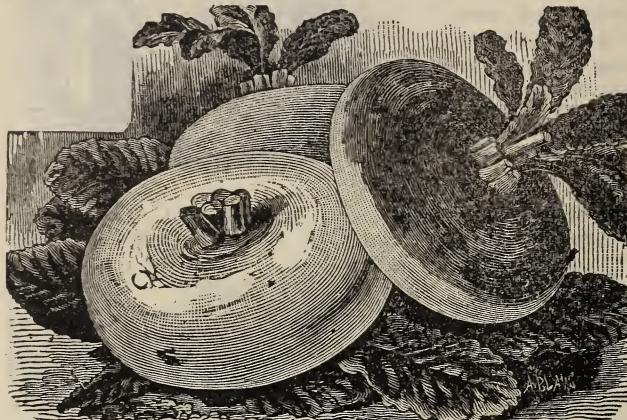


Spinach, Lettuce and Chard are needed in your diet--they furnish vitamins.

TURNIP

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; one to two pounds per acre.

Culture—For early, sow seed of flat varieties in open ground in spring in drills one foot or more apart, using seed sparingly. Thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. For succession sow every two weeks until June. For fall and winter sow in July and August. A good crop may often be grown by scattering seed thinly in the cornfield at last cultivation. Take up the roots just before winter, top and store in cool cellar, or pit out doors.



***Purple Top**
White Globe—An early medium sized globular shaped turnip of good quality for table or stock. A heavy producer and good keeper. The flesh is white and of good eating quality.
 Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c
 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

Amber Globe—One of the best yellow fleshed varieties, grown

usually for stock feeding. The roots are of large size and of globular shape. The skin is clear yellow except the top which is tinged with green. The flesh is light yellow, fine grained and sweet. This variety keeps well and is a good cropper.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

Snowball—This delicious turnip is the best early variety grown. Under favorable conditions is ready for use six weeks after the seed is sown. It is small, uniform in size and shape, and almost perfectly globular. The skin is smooth, white and thin; flesh is pure, sparkling white, sweet, tender, crisp and delicious.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

Purple Top Strap-Leaf—It matures very quickly, and may be used for either early spring or fall sowing. The roots are flat, medium size. Color purple or dark red, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top—This is of fine quality and widely grown. It keeps perfectly all winter. It is hardy, productive, sweet, solid and satisfactory. It is globe shaped, purple top, yellow skin and flesh, with smaller top and shorter neck than most sorts. It is justly held in high esteem for both table and stock feeding purposes, as the roots grow fairly smooth, with comparatively small tap root, uniform in shape, color and quality. Flesh is crisp, fine grained and solid. Matures in 95 days.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c



Mangels make cheap succulent feed for the dairy cow.

MANGEL, WURZEL OR STOCK BEETS

Sow 6 lbs. to acre, in May or June, in rows 3 feet apart, and thin the plants to 9 inches. Give the crop good cultivation.

***Giant Intermediate**—A large growing yellow flesh stock beet. Grows well out of the ground and is easily harvested, is a heavy yielder, of excellent winter stock feed.

1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

Mammoth Long Red—A large, red skinned, white fleshy variety. Is a very heavy yielder.

1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

Golden Tankard—A medium sized mangel. Skin and flesh yellow. A good yielder and a popular variety.

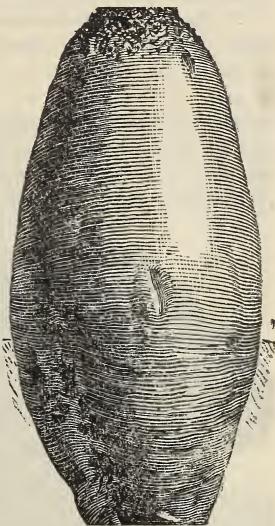
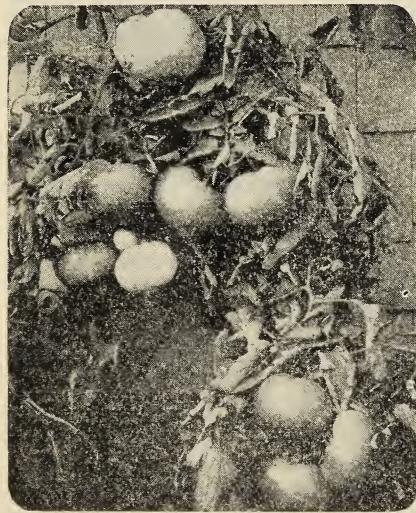
1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

***Danish Sludstrup**—One of the best stock beets. It grows to medium size with exceptionally smooth roots, well out of the ground.

1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

Half Sugar Rose Mangel—A magnificent sort, growing at least half out of the ground, rendering the crop easy to gather. Skin of the upper part is rose colored, and the lower part white. Very sweet

1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

**TOMATOES**

***Spark's Earliana**—Very popular with many growers of tomatoes for early market. The fruits are of good size, scarlet red color and crowded in clusters over the entire plant. An excellent first early tomato for home use. Matures its good size red fruit in 85 days. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 3 oz. 65c.

John Baer—An extra early scarlet fruited variety. The vines are hardy and productive. Fruits are the largest of extra early sorts, and of attractive color—round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality; one of the earliest to ripen and continues to furnish fruits much longer than other very early varieties. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 3 oz. 65c.

Acme—An early sort. Medium size, well shaped. Flesh deep scarlet and solid. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 3 oz. 65c.

Chalk's Early Jewel—95 days—A large globular fruit, smooth skin, flesh bright red scarlet and solid. A good market sort. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 3 oz. 65c.

SQUASH

One ounce of seed for 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

Culture—Plant in well-manured hills, the bush varieties four feet apart each way, the winter sorts 10 to 12 feet each way. Use seed freely, 8 to 12 seeds to the hill, to provide for losses by insects. When danger of such loss is past, thin to two or four plants to the hill. To repel the squash vine borer, throw a handful of tobacco dust close around the plants, strong-smelling black squash bug can be kept in check by hand picking, going over the vines at frequent intervals. For yellow-striped beetle and blight, spray early and repeatedly with Arsenate of Lead Mixture.



***Hubbard**—An improved strain of the true Hubbard, which has long been the most popular winter squash, and is still unexcelled. The vines are strong, vigorous and productive. The fruits are large and the shell is dark green, extremely hard, and densely warted. The flesh is golden-yellow, thick, fine grained, dry, sweet, and no other squash can compare with it in flavor. It is unequalled as a winter keeper and shipper.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 1 lb. \$1.25

Golden Hubbard—Very similar to the Green Hubbard except skin is golden and flesh is almost red in color. Excellent winter keepers.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

***Pike's Peak or Sibley**—A very popular variety of winter squash, considered by many to be superior to the Hubbard. Skin smooth, light green in color and very thin. Flesh golden-yellow, fine grained and well flavored. It is an excellent keeper and baker. Seed home grown and well adapted to short seasons as it is ten days earlier than other winter squashes.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Early Summer Crookneck—A popular early bush variety. One of the best summer squashes. It is of dwarf bushy habit and very productive, maturing its squash in 45 days. The skin is yellow. Flesh deep golden-yellow, dry and of agreeable flavor.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

White Bush Scallop—The bush or patty pan squashes are earlier than any other summer variety. The skin is white, and it is tender when ready for use. It is of dwarf bush habit, quite hardy and very productive. Matures in 45 days.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Mammoth Chili—The outer skin of this great squash is a rich orange yellow. The flesh is yellow and very thick, and the quality is good and nutritious. It is of the highest value as a stock food, far exceeding ordinary pumpkins in this respect, maturing in 80 days. It is a prolific variety, and a good winter keeper. Has reached the great weight of 100 pounds or more. It is a typical sort to grow for exhibition at the fairs.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Use Magotite to control root maggots on radishes, turnips and other root crops.

Store your squash in a cool, dry place and they will keep thruout the winter.

SEED POTATOES

Potatoes should be more generally grown in the Inland Empire, especially where summerfallow land is available. Experience has shown that wheat will produce as much or more after potatoes as after summerfallow. Land is becoming too valuable to leave idle and the potato crop will add materially to the rancher's income.

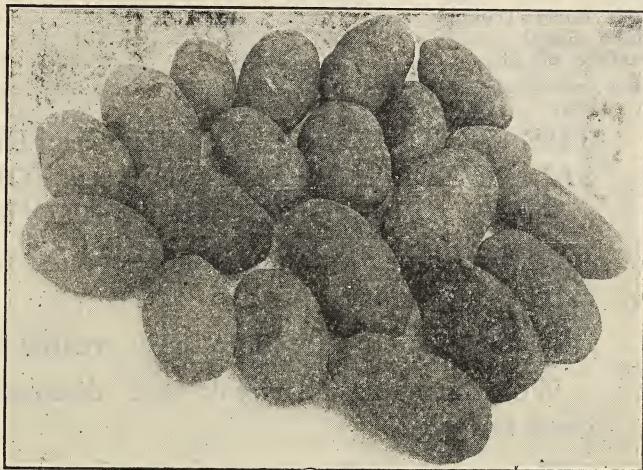
The yield of this crop in the past has not been satisfactory due largely to POOR seed, resulting in a thin stand and a large percentage of weak and diseased plants with few tubers under them.

By using good clean seed free from disease a perfect stand will be secured and if the land is not infected with disease it is safe to assume that the average yield will be doubled.

There are many diseases that reduce the yield and quality of potatoes that spread in the field so that the diseased and weak plants must be removed from the field early in the season to insure disease-free stock. Our fields have been inspected many times during the growing season and any plants showing signs of disease or weakness are cut out at the earliest possible moment. All of the seed stock from which this crop was grown was treated before planting and the seed we offer you has been treated in a similar manner before shipment. This seed is put up in 100 pound bags and is ready for planting. We do not know of any other firm in the Northwest that furnishes treated seed ready for planting, thus saving you the expense and delay in planting your crop.

1. State Certified—This stock has passed all state inspections and is graded to conform to the State Certification rules; varying in size from 2 to 12ounces, treated, ready for planting.

2. Special Rogued—This seed was grown in the same manner as No. 1, and the fields were rogued of diseased and weak plants. The size of the tubers varies from 4 to 16 ounces. We consider this an excellent grade at a fair price. All seed has been treated and is ready for planting.



One Hill of Seed Potatoes

CERTIFIED CLASS
Prices F. O. B. Moscow

Netted Gem	\$2.50	Cwt.
Early Red Ohios	\$2.50	Cwt.
Idaho Rural	\$2.50	Cwt.

SPECIAL ROGUED

Netted Gem	\$2.00	Cwt.
Early Red Ohios	\$2.00	Cwt.
Foothill Early White	\$2.00	Cwt.
Bliss Early Triumph	\$2.00	Cwt.
Idaho Rural	\$2.00	Cwt.
Earliest of All	\$2.00	Cwt.

**THE SEED POTATOES WE OFFER FOR
SALE WERE HANDLED IN THE FOLLOW-
ING WAY UNDER OUR SUPERVISION**

Grown on dry land at a high elevation to insure maximum vitality.

From selected and thoroughly treated seed.

While growing all weak and diseased plants were removed.

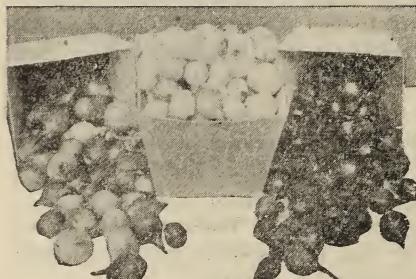
The seed was harvested before full maturity.

Stored under proper conditions and kept at a uniform temperature.

Carefully sorted for type and size.

Treated for disease.

Put up in uniform bags of 100 lbs. each, ready for planting.



ONION SETS

All of our onion sets are carefully grown and have been stored under ideal conditions so that the sets are firm and free from sprouts.

Strassburg Yellows—A fine, round set.

Per lb. 15c; per swt. \$10.00. Postage extra.

Per lb. Per cwt. Postage Extra.

Nitrate of Soda applied to Prune trees at the rate of five pounds per tree doubled the yield. It will do the same for other fruits.

PLANTS

All plants quoted are especially hardy as they have been grown under cold frames and are hardened off before shipment, so that they can be planted in the field at once. Those varieties that are susceptible to frost should not be ordered until danger of frost is over.

Transplanted

Ready April 1st

	Post Paid			Not Prepaid		
	Doz.	Fifty	Hundred	Doz.	Fifty	Hundred
Early Jersey Wakefield	.25c	85c	\$1.50	20c	75c	\$1.25
Copenhagen Market	.....25c	85c	1.50	20c	75c	1.25
Danish Ballhead	.....25c	85c	1.50	20c	75c	1.25
						10.00
						10.00

CABBAGE

Not Transplanted

Ready June 1st

	Post Paid			Not Prepaid		
	Doz.	Fifty	Hundred	Doz.	Fifty	Hundred
Early Jersey Wakefield	.15c	45c	85c	15c	50c	75c
Copenhagen Market	.....15c	45c	85c	15c	50c	75c
Danish Ballhead	.....15c	45c	85c	15c	50c	75c
						5.00
						5.00
						5.00

CELERY

Transplanted Only

Ready May 1st

	Post Paid			Not Prepaid		
	Doz.	Fifty	Hundred	Doz.	Fifty	Hundred
Golden Self-Bleaching	..25c	85c	1.50	20c	75c	1.25
White Plume	.....25c	85c	1.50	20c	75c	1.25
						10.00
						10.00

CAULIFLOWER

Transplanted Only

Ready April 1st

	Post Paid			Not Prepaid		
	Doz.	Fifty	Hundred	Doz.	Fifty	Hundred
Early Snowball	.....30c	1.25	2.00	25c	1.00	1.50
Danish Giant	.....30c	1.25	2.00	25c	1.00	1.50
						12.00
						12.00

TOMATOES

Transplanted Only

Ready May 1st

	Post Paid			Not Prepaid		
	Doz.	Fifty	Hundred	Doz.	Fifty	Hundred
Earliana	.....30c	1.25	2.25	30c	1.00	2.00
						14.00

PEPPERS

Transplanted Only

Ready May 1st

	Post Paid			Not Prepaid		
	Doz.	Fifty	Hundred	Doz.	Fifty	Hundred
Ruby King	.....30c	1.25	2.25	30c	1.00	2.00
						14.00

We recommend White Blossom Sweet Clover. Price of seed is low, it is the best soil builder, makes good hay and pasture.

ALFALFA

Not Postpaid—See Page 35
FORAGE CROPS

While wheat will always be the principal crop in the Pacific Northwest, our farms must be diversified to secure maximum wheat yields. The cost of producing the wheat crop can be reduced by more efficient use of man and horse labor, and by providing a market for the waste products. Our wheat farms show the need of nitrogen and organic matter, and these can be supplied cheaply by growing legumes. Alfalfa, sweet clover, and red clover produce profitable yields of forage and at the same time enrich the soil. A portion of these crops should be marketed on the farm thru livestock, so that a permanent farm agriculture be established.

Our Seed Carefully Selected and State Tested

We realize that you want pure seed and take all precautions possible in the choice of seeds which we offer. Those seeds not grown under our supervision are subjected to careful tests. Every lot is State Tested before purchase and after purchase frequent tests are made to insure you against the possibility of securing seeds containing harmful weeds. We can buy cheap seed and sell them at a cheap price, but you will lose in the end, so that we offer only the best.

Our "SUPREME" brand is the nearest perfect that can be offered. This seed contains very few, if any weeds, and then only those considered as harmless. It has an excellent color, is free of inert matter, and has a high vitality.

Our "IDEAL" brand is just as free of noxious weeds, but may contain a few more harmless weeds, or a slight mixture of other crop seeds that are valuable in a hay crop. A saving in the cost of seed can be had if your crop is to be used for hay or pasture by purchasing this brand.

STATE CERTIFIED GRIMM ALFALFA

Grimm Alfalfa — This seed is produced by growers who furnish affidavit that their Grimm traces back to the genuine Grimm fields in Carver County Minnesota.



Alfalfa hay costs less than grain hay and is a better feed.

This is one of the hardiest varieties of alfalfa known. It produces a rank growth of fine foliage and a heavy branched root system. The flowers have a variegated color ranging from purple to yellow. This variety of alfalfa is less susceptible to late spring frost, and winter injury than the common variety. It is also more resistant to "leaf spot" disease than the common and on the average produces a heavier yield of forage.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.
\$60.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 62c per lb.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.
Price \$45.00 per cwt.

COMMON ALFALFA—This alfalfa has been grown thruout the Northwest and is hardy and drouth resistant. If seeded on a good seedbed early in the spring without a nurse crop, an excellent stand can be secured. Grow enough alfalfa hay for your livestock and market your surplus. The effect of alfalfa can be noticed on your wheat crop for many years.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.
Price \$27.50 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 28½c per lb.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.
Price \$25.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 26c per lb.

SWEET CLOVER

Sweet clover is the most valuable forage crop yet grown in this area for pasture. If sown early without a nurse crop, it may be pastured from early July until late fall. Many fields thruout the Palouse carried one animal to the acre for this period the past season. The second season, this plant will support more grazing than any other grass that is adapted to this region.

Sweet clover fits into the wheat farming system, can be used for pasture, hay, or silage, and will build up our wheat soils. The roots decay readily at the end of the second year, and no trouble is experienced from volunteer plants. If two acres are chosen for pasture and planted in alternate years to sweet clover, a permanent pasture will be available.

BIENNIAL WHITE SWEET CLOVER—This variety produces fine stems and an abundance of leaves the first season and is suitable for hay. During the second year it will produce two cuttings of hay or an abundance of pasture. The hay crop should be cut before the plants reach a height of 30 inches to insure a good quality of hay. A long stubble should be left so that a second crop will grow.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.
Price \$22.50 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 23½c per lb.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.
Price \$20.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 21c per lb.

Sweet clover is the best forage for dry land.

Slender wheat, brome, and orchard grass resist drouth.

Sudan grass sown as a catch crop furnishes good feed.

CLOVERS

MEDIUM RED CLOVER—A valuable legume for use in mixtures with timothy or to be sown alone for hay. Heavy yields are produced on the better soils, but on the lighter type of soils sweet clover will produce better returns.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.
Price \$30.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 31c per lb.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.
Price \$27.50 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 28½c per lb.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—A later maturing strain of clover, preferred by many for mixtures with tame grasses. Under favorable conditions it produces a heavier yield of hay than the medium red clover, maturing about 10 days later in the season.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.
Price \$32.50 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 33½c per lb.

ALSIKE—The most desirable clover for growth on wet soils. It will withstand periods of flood in the early spring and produces a heavy crop on land that is poorly drained. A mixture of timothy 5 lbs., red top 5 lbs., meadow fescue 5 lbs., and alsike 3 lbs. per acre is very desirable for hay.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.
Price \$27.50 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 28½c per lb.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.
Price \$25.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 26c per lb.

WHITE DUTCH—The best clover that can be used in lawn mixtures. It is long-lived and produces a good growth after the bluegrass has become dormant toward the middle of the season. This clover can also be used in pasture mixtures on the lower bottom lands but is not adapted to the hill sides or higher lands.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.
Price \$90.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. \$1.00 per lb.

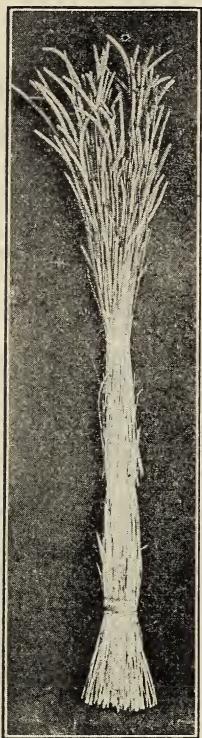
Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.
Price \$80.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 85c per lb.

NOTICE

WHEN PRESENT STOCKS ARE EXHAUSTED THESE PRICES CAN NOT BE GUARANTEED AND WILL VARY ACCORDING TO MARKET CHANGES. YOUR ORDER WILL BE FILLED AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE PREVAILING ON THE DAY OF ITS RECEIPT, UNLESS YOU SPECIFY TO THE CONTRARY ON YOUR ORDER.

BAGS FREE!

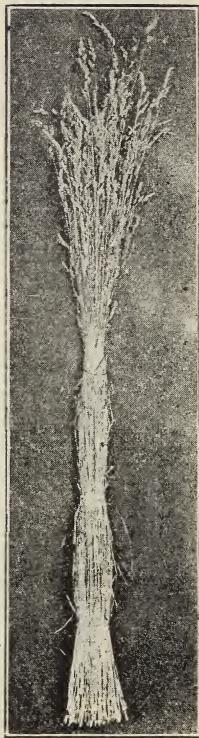
GRASSES



TIMOTHY—This grass is recognized as the most important grass from the standpoint of market value that is grown for hay. However, yield must be considered and this limits the adaptability of timothy to the heavier types of soil and to lands that are retentive of moisture. For such conditions, a mixture of timothy 10 lbs. and red clover 5 lbs. per acre is recommended. It can be used on wet bottom lands that are flooded in the spring but that are dry towards the middle of the season. Hay made from this grass is in demand throughout the lumber camps.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request. Price \$9.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 10c per lb.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request. Price 8.50 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 9c per lb.



ORCHARD GRASS—There are few grasses that will withstand the abuse that may be given this grass. It

is long lived, starting growth early in the spring and producing a heavy aftermath. It is best adapted to pasture but is sometimes used in hay mixtures. Orchard grass grows in bunches and should be sown with some sod forming grass if used for pasture.

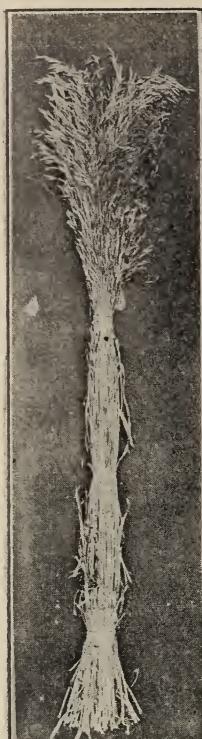
Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request. Price \$25.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 26c per lb.

NOTICE

WHEN PRESENT STOCKS ARE EXHAUSTED THESE PRICES CAN NOT BE GUARANTEED AND WILL VARY ACCORDING TO MARKET CHANGES. YOUR ORDER WILL BE FILLED AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE PREVAILING ON THE DAY OF ITS RECEIPT, UNLESS YOU SPECIFY TO THE CONTRARY ON YOUR ORDER.

BAGS FREE!

White Dutch clover and Kentucky Bluegrass make an ideal lawn mixture.



BROME GRASS—Tests at the University of Idaho show that brome is the most drouth resistant grass adapted to this region. It produces heavy yields of hay of excellent quality and feeding value. It forms a thick sod that withstands trampling and can be pastured as it starts growth early in the spring and continues green during the drier part of the season. After a few years, if it becomes sodbound, it can be disced or plowed shallow and will re-establish itself. We recommend a mixture of brome 5 lbs., slender wheat 5 lbs., alfalfa 5 lbs., for hay purposes on the drier soils.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request. Price \$25.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 26½c per lb.

REDTOP—This grass should be used in pasture and hay mixtures for wet or poorly drained land. It produces a fair sod and when mixed with timothy, meadow fescue, alsike, and red clover, produces a heavy yield of hay.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request. Price \$30.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 31c per lb.

MEADOW FESCUE—A suitable grass for low or wet ground for the production of pasture and hay. It grows in bunches but if seeded fairly heavy will produce a sod. It should be sown with alsike, timothy and redtop as it will increase the production of hay and the grazing period.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request. Price 30.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 31c per lb.

SLENDER WHEAT (Western Rye)—We believe this grass should be used more extensively thruout the Northwest. It is very drouth resistant and is adapted to our climatic conditions. It grows in bunches, produces a slender wheat-like head and matures at the same time as timothy. The quality of hay is excellent and very palatable. We recommend a mixture of 5 lbs. brome, 5 lbs. slender wheat, and 5 lbs. alfalfa or sweet clover for the drier soils. Use this grass instead of timothy and double your production of hay or pasture without a material increase in the cost of seeding.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request. Price \$25.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 26c per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS—The standard grass for lawn purposes thruout the United States. It is also suitable for use in pasture mixtures for lands that retain the moisture thruout the season. For lawn purposes we suggest 1 lb. of bluegrass and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of white Dutch clover to each 1000 sq. ft. of land. This should be seeded early in the spring and kept moist while the seed is germinating.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request. Price 50c per lb.

SUDAN GRASS—One of the new forage crops to be grown in the Northwest. While the greatest acreage of Sudan is found in the middle west, our farmers have found it suitable as a catch crop for hay and pasture.

1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

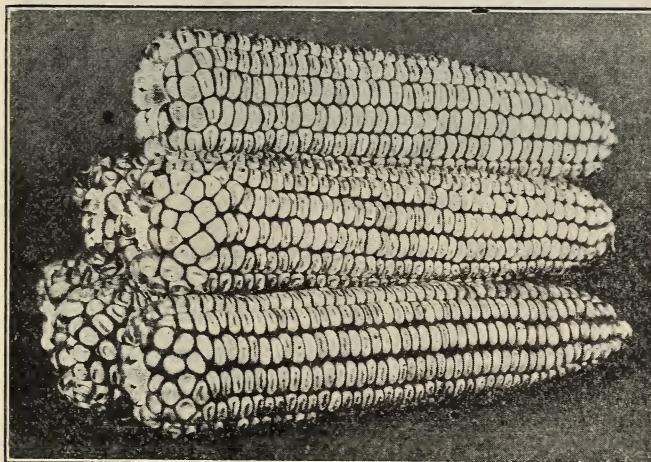
FIELD CORN

Not Postpaid—See Page 1

Corn should be grown more extensively in the cropping system throughout the Northwest. Land that otherwise would be fallowed in areas where the annual rainfall is 20 inches can produce a crop of corn and be put into condition to produce a good yield of wheat seeded in the fall or the following spring as desired.

The production of livestock is essential to better farming as it provides a means of disposing of low quality feed and by-products. Corn silage will furnish succulent feed during the winter for the dairy cow or if matured for its grain yield will finish hogs for market later in the fall.

We offer only those varieties that are acclimated to the Northwest and have proven successful. Early maturing varieties are essential if well matured corn is produced in the exceptionally short season often occurring in this region. All of our corn is grown at the highest elevation possible so as



Rustlers White Dent

to produce a hardy early maturing strain. We plant only well matured, specially selected ears, and the entire crop is grown under the supervision of our field men. All of the corn is carefully sorted and dried before shelling to insure corn of high quality and of the best germination obtainable.

RUSTLER WHITE DENT—This early maturing variety was introduced and improved by the University of Idaho and has been grown at an elevation of over 2500 feet for the past 6 years. It is leafy, producing an excellent yield and quality of silage. It will normally mature in 100 to 115 days. Silage yields of 8 tons and grain yields of 35 bushels are generally secured. It requires about 8 pounds per acre where the plants are raised in hills spaced three and on-half feet each way.

NORTHWESTERN DENT—Many of our corn growers claim that this variety will outyield the other varieties grown here. While the plants are a little shorter and are not so leafy, it produces a heavy yield of grain. It requires from 90 to 100 days to mature, producing well-matured grain in very short seasons. The grains are red with yellowish white caps.

IDAHO YELLOW DENT—This variety has been grown locally for many years and is well acclimated. The crop generally matures in 100 to 110 days. If you prefer a yellow corn, choose this variety in preference to one grown elsewhere, as it may not mature at your elevation.

Field Corn, shelled and graded: 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

Grow more corn for grain and silage. It will reduce the cost of producing milk or fattening stock.

FIELD PEAS—Important Notice

All of our pea seed offered for sale has been thoroughly fumigated and guaranteed to be free from live weevil. Below are listed principal varieties of field pea seed used in this locality, which we have for sale.



Field of Peas

Alaska—One of the popular field varieties used for more purposes than any other. It is an early maturing, smooth seeded blue green in color, medium size, very hardy for early planting, vines growing about two feet high. Generally recognized as being the earliest and best of all the blue smooth varieties.

Blue Bell—Largely used for commercial, whole or split peas and for stock feed, both as hay and grain. The seed is large, blue green and smooth, vines prolific, growing about three feet high, heavy yielder and requires about ten days longer to mature than the Alaska.

White Canada—Used for commercial, whole or split pea, and for stock feeding. The seed is medium size, white to yellow and smooth, heavy vines, growing about the same as the Blue Bell.

Bangalia—One of the earliest maturing varieties, and one of the best yielders, but is not suitable for table use, or commercial purposes. The seed is small, smooth, running from dark green to light green in color. Short vine, but lots of foliage, about two feet in height.

White Eye Marrowfat—A tall growing, late maturing, white seeded variety. Heavy vines, large podded. One of the most popular commercial varieties. Also an excellent table variety, green or dry.

Black Eye Marrowfat—Similar to the White Eye in growth but not so large seeded, and with a black eye.

All Field Peas, price: 10 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex—Seeded alone or in combination with grains, rape will make an abundance of excellent pasture for hogs, sheep or stock cattle. Dairy cows should not be pastured on it as the milk will be tainted as when turnips are fed. The crop withstands freezing and affords pasture well into the winter or until the ground freezes up. 20c per lb.; \$15.00 per cwt.

Alfalfa will not grow on soils poorly drained.

VETCH

Spring or Common—A legume that should be used more generally as a pasture and hay crop. It may be seeded early in the spring and affords good pasture or hay. 15c per lb.; \$12.50 per cwt.

Winter or Hairy Vetch—Is generally seeded in the fall as winter wheat but may be seeded in the spring. The seed is smaller than the spring variety and does not require as much per acre. 1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$27.50.

SEED GRAINS**WHEAT**

Certified Jenkins Club—This wheat has made a wonderful record thruout Northern Idaho and its popularity is spreading each year. Jenkins Club is both winter and spring, has a stiff straw, does not shatter readily and is a consistent yielder. Price.....\$2.50 per cwt.

Certified W. S. C. No. 128—This heavy yielding white winter wheat has made a great many friends in Eastern Washington. It has outyielded Red Russian consistently for several years. Price.....\$2.50 per cwt.

RYE

Spring Rye—True stock. Spring Rye has about 5% wheat and makes an excellent crop where winter grain has been killed out, or for sowing where a fall crop has not been planted. For the dry farmer needing a sure crop of hay, Rye can be depended on to produce a good tonnage of excellent hay. Does not grow quite so large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields well and grain is of fine quality. We call particular attention to the fact that we offer genuine Spring Rye. Per cwt. \$3.50.

OATS

Lincoln Oats—One of the popular oat varieties in the Northwest. Re-cleaned, heavy seed stock. Price\$2.50 per cwt.

IDAMINE—This oat has made a record in the Southern part of the state and is fast gaining for itself a reputation for high yield and quality.

Price: 5c per lb.; \$3.50 per cwt.

Hulless—This variety grows without a hull of any kind and threshes out like wheat. It is excellent for home consumption and is one of the best of feeds for growing chicks. Price: 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$3.00; \$5.00 per cwt.

SUNFLOWERS

The sunflower has proven to be a valuable silage crop in localities where the seasonal conditions are unfavorable to corn. It can be grown at higher elevations than corn and will withstand more frost in the spring as well as light frost in the fall. Experiments have shown that the quality and value of the silage is comparable to that made from well matured corn, and under similar conditions sunflowers will generally outyield corn, so that the acre returns are greater for the sunflower.

Sunflowers when grown for silage may be drilled thickly in the row by the use of a grain drill stopping up the drills so as to permit cultivation. It is advisable to thin the stand to 8 or 10 inches apart in the row where this method is followed. If planted with a corn planter any desired spacing may be given by using suitable plates. The farther apart they are sown, the greater the size and height of the stalk. The heads are larger from the wide spacing or hill method of planting. The crop should be siloed when the seeds are in the dough stage and before the leaves begin to shatter.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Choice seed of a variety producing large heads and tall leafy plants. 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Grow peas on summerfallow to offset your expense for tillage. They will improve your soil.



Alyssum (Sweet Alyssum) Annual—Used extensively for borders or early bedding flowers. It grows six to eight inches tall bearing spikes of small white fragrant flowers throughout summer and autumn. Packet 5c.

Aster (Grego's Giant) Annual—One of the finest of the aster family producing immense flowers of a fluffy texture. Very fine for cutting. All colors. Packet 10c.

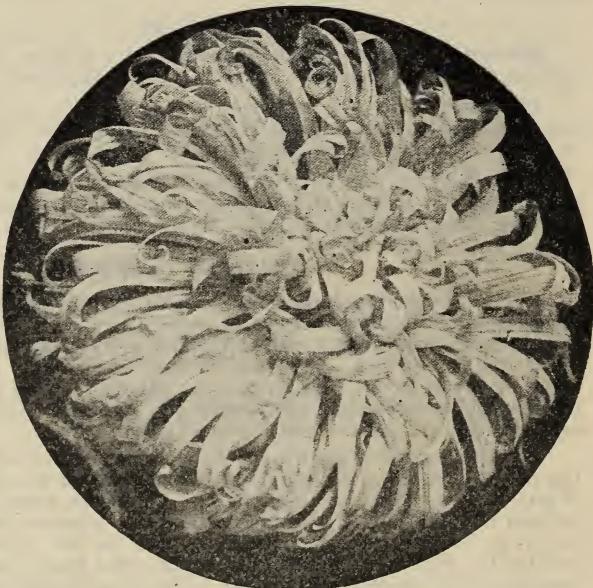
Calendula (Pot Marigold) Annual—Very fine for beds or mixed borders. Blooms until frost. All colors mixed. Packet 5c.

California Poppy (Eschscholtzia) Annual. An attractive profuse blooming plant for beds, edging or masses. Blooms from early summer until frost. All colors mixed. Packet 5c.

Calliopsis (Coreopsis) Annual—An excellent plant for cutting and massing, blooming all summer. Mixed colors. Packet 5c.

Candytuft—Annual. This flower makes a very attractive border or cut flower. Flowers are born in clusters. Height twelve inches. All colors mixed. Packet 5c.

Flowers improve the appearance of your farmstead.



Canterbury Bells—Biennial. The seed may be planted where they are to bloom the following summer or transplanted from hotbed or cold frame during July. Plants should be protected during the winter by a straw mulch. Height two to four feet. Mixed colors. Packet 5c.

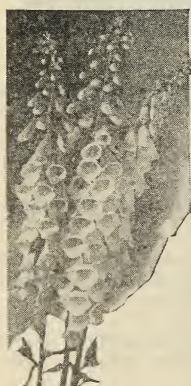
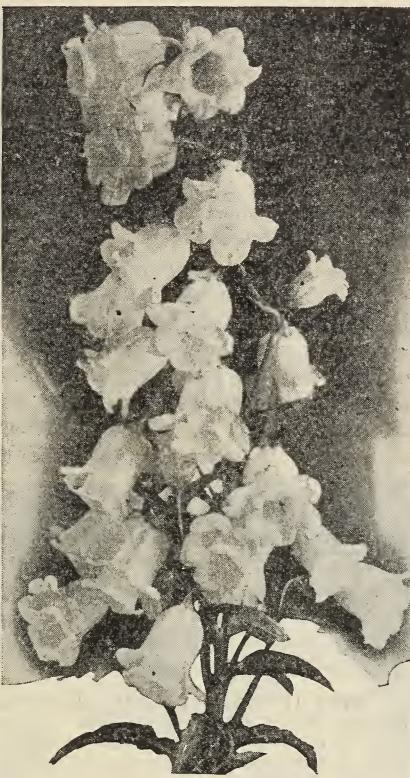
Cosmos—Annual. One of the showiest of late summer flowers. It might well be planted between early blooming perennials. Mixed colors. Packet 5c.

Foxglove (Digitalis) — Perennial. Does not usually bloom until the second year. Produces brilliantly colored flowers born in dense spikes. Plants three to four feet. Mixed. Packet 5c.

Forget-Me-Nat—Half Hardy Perennial. Neat and beautiful plants with starlike flowers. Succeeds best in moist and shady situations. Will bloom the first year if seed is sown early. Packet 5c.

Gaillardia—Annual. Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of its flowers. Blooms from early summer to late fall. One and one-half feet tall. Packet 5c.

Gypsophelia (Baby's Breath)—Annual. Delicate free flowering little plants covered with small white star shaped little flowers. Packet 5c.



Hollyhock (Chater's Double)—Perennial. One of the most of majestic hardy plants. Fine for planting among shrubbery or for forming a background for other flowers. Seeds sown in late spring for flowering next year. Mixed colors. Packet 10c.

Kochia (Mexican Burning Bush)—Annual. Plants are rounded and globe like which in the early fall are thickly set with small bright scarlet flowers. Grows three feet tall and is excellent for summer hedge. Packet 5c.

Larkspur (Delphinium)—Annual. One of the best of garden plants. Should be sown indoors and transplanted after danger of frost. Will bloom from late summer until frost. Excellent for cutting. Mixed. Packet 5c.

Lobelia—Annual. Well adapted to bedding or edgings being always completely covered with flowers. Height six inches. Packet 10c.

Mignonette (Sweet Scented)—Annual. Produces dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. Thrives best in a cool temperature. Mixed. Packet 5c.

Morning Glory—Annual. Well known old fashioned climbing plant. Excellent for trellis or back porch screens. Tall mixed. Packet 5c.

Marigold (Tall Double African)—Annual. This old time favorite with its wonderful shades of yellow should be in every flower garden. Requires light soil and full exposure to the sun. Height three feet. Packet 10c.

Nasturtium (Tall)—Annual. Elegant and luxurious climbers for verandas and trellises, etc. Mixed. Packet 5c; Oz. 20c.

(Dwarf)—Annual. Beautiful bedding plants. Mixed. Packet 5c; Oz. 20c.

Phlox (Drummond)—Annual. One of the finest bedding plants grown. Should be sown in the open ground after all danger of frost is past. Blooms from early summer until frost. All colors mixed. Packet 10c.

Pansy (Mastodon)—Perennial. Pansy seed may be sown in July and August protecting the plants during the winter when they will flower continuously the next spring and summer. Plants may be started indoors and transplanted for late summer and fall blooming. They thrive best in cool moist soil. Fine mixed. Packet 10c.

Petunia—Annual. Excellent for porch or window boxes or general flower garden. They commence blooming early and continue throughout the season until frost. Best to sow them indoors and transplant after danger of frost. Single mixed. Packet 10c.

Peppi (Double)—Annual. Too well known to require description. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. Mixed. Packet 5c.

Pinks (Dianthus)—Annual. One of the most popular old fashioned flowers. Produces a wonderful variety of brilliant colors. They are best sown indoors and transplanted after danger of frost is past, to a sunny location. The double types are almost as useful as carnations for cut flowers. Mixed. Packet 10c.

Portulaca (Moss Rose)—Annual. A low growing or creeping plant. Bears glossy cup shaped flowers of richest colors throughout the summer. Fine for massing or edging. Should be started indoors. Planted in sun shiny location. Single mixed. Packet 10c.

Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue)—Annual. Produces beautiful orchid like flowers from early summer to late fall. Seeds should be sown indoors in early spring and transplanted after danger of frost. All colors mixed. Packet 10c.

Salvia (Scarlet Sage)—Tender perennial. Blooms the first season from seed. Blossoms are born on long stems in racems or spikes and are very fragrant. Packet 5c.

Shasta Daisy—Perennial. Very attractive, large white flowers four to five inches in diameter, broad white petals and stems. Packet 10c.

Snap Dragon (Antirrhinum)—Annual. Very desirable for beds and edgings. Also much used for pot culture. Twenty-four to thirty inches tall. Mixed. Packet 5c.



Stocks—Annual. Excellent for bedding purposes, bearing a profusion of fragrant flowers in a great variety of colors. Twelve to eighteen inches tall. Mixed colors. Packet 10c.

Sweet William—Perennial. Grows one to two feet tall, and bears its sweet scented flowers at the ends of a stiff stem. It makes a beautiful bedding plant. Single mixed. Packet 10c.

Verbena—Annual. Verbenas thrive in almost any situation and in all good garden soils. They make attractive borders and beds, blooming profusely from June until October. Mixed. Packet 10c.

Wild Cucumber—Annual. An excellent climber for trellis or porch. Makes a very rapid growth and bears small white flowers profusely. Packet 5c.

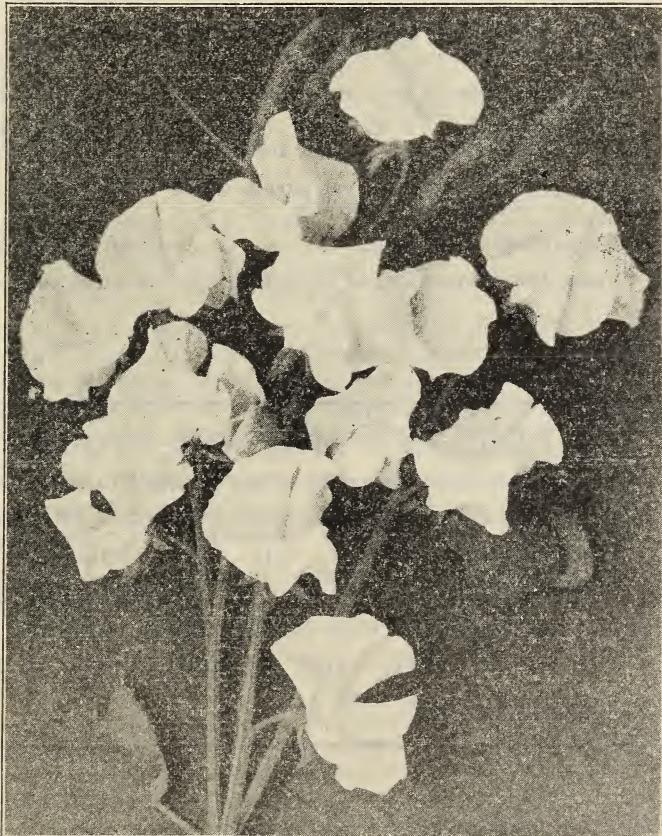
Zinnia—Annual. This type is wonderfully adapted to borders or beds. The plants are compact and are covered with a multitude of flowers all during summer and fall. Mixed. Packet 10c.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

The Giant Waved or Orchid Flowered

Culture—It is a mistake to consider the sweet pea a plant that can be grown successfully by haphazard methods. This assumption has caused disappointment and failure to produce the wonderful profusion of bloom which is possible with this plant properly cared for. The following simple rules carefully followed will insure success:

1. Prepare the soil deeply by spading ten to twelve inches deep and mixing with this soil liberal quantities of dry rotted manure. Keep four or five inches of the surface soil separate from the subsoil and after preparing the subsoil as directed above replace the surface soil.



2. Plant early from the first to the fifteenth of April in an ordinary year.
3. Plant two and one-half to three inches deep.
4. Don't plant too thickly. Three inches apart in the row is sufficient for the plants.
5. Cultivate as soon as the plants are up and keep cultivated.
6. Don't water until the plants show vigorous growth. After the plants show vigorous growth water thoroughly once or twice a week.
7. Don't plant along a house or board fence, or under trees. Sweet peas need an open space.

Apple Blossom—Very large flower of bright rose, wings primrose with flush of rose tint. Packet 10c; Oz. 50c.

Countess Spencer—The original giant flowered Spencer with finest waved standard wings clear pink. Packet 10c; Oz. 50c.

Hercules—A giant clear pink both standard and wings. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 50c.

Illuminator—Brilliant orange salmon. Packet 10c; Oz. 50c.

King White—Finest pure white in existance. Packet 10c; Oz. 50c.

King Edward—The best pure red Spencer, very large with immense wings. Packet 10c; Oz. 50c.

Margaret Atlee—A deep cream pink. Packet 10c; Oz. 50c.

Primrose—Finest of its class, clear primrose, large and mostly four blossoms on each stem. Packet 10c; Oz. 50c.

Royal Purple—A rich royal purple which holds it color throughout the season. Packet 10c; Oz. 50c.

Wedgewood—Clear bright blue. Packet 10c; Oz. 50c.

Sweet Pea Mixture—Made up of true Spencer varieties. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 40c.

THE FLOWER SEEDS LISTED WERE OBTAINED FROM THE VERY BEST GROWERS OF NATIONAL REPUTATION. THEY ARE TRUE TO TYPE, ALL OF 1922 GROWING, AND TESTED FOR GERMINATION. WE ARE SURE THAT THERE IS NOTHING BETTER IN QUALITY OFFERED. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED WITH THE RESULTS. THE PROPER APPLICATION OF SOME OF OUR GARDEN AND LAWN FERTILIZER WILL AID.

DRY LIME SULPHUR

Controls all scale and fungous diseases for which Lime Sulphur Solution is recommended. More convenient to handle and saves freight on water. Put up in air-tight packages which should be used when opened. For winter spray use ten to fourteen pounds to fifty gallons of water. For summer, in combination with Arsenate of Lead, use two to three pounds to fifty gallons of water.

GLIDDEN DRY POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD

is very finely divided and fluffy, which makes it practical for use either as a wet spray or for dry dusting. As a result of our new process of manufacture, it has greater bulk per given weight than any other Arsenate of Lead on the market. It mixes readily with water, stays in suspension almost indefinitely and adheres to the foliage for a long time. It will not clog the spray nozzle and a uniform distribution of the poison is insured. Where used at the strength of 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water should be used at the rate of 5 to 6 teaspoonsful (level) to one gallon of water.

SPRAY MATERIALS

Dry Lime-Sulphur	1 lb. 25c;	50 lbs. \$8.50;	100 lbs. \$15.00
Arsenite of Lead, 1 lb. cartons, each .....			.50
Arsenite of Lead, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cartons, each .....			.35
Arsenite of Lead, 4 lb. bags, each.....			1.25
Magotite, 8 lb. cartons, each			1.00
Magotite, 4 lb. cartons .....			.65
No Fly, 1 gallon cans, each			2.00
No Fly, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon cans, each			1.25

FERTILIZERS

Gypsum or Land Plaster is a natural rock fertilizer consisting mainly of hydrated Calcium Sulphate. It is a valuable crop food for the Legume crops, alfalfa, and the clovers in particular. It supplies the necessary sulphur and by stimulating the growth of the crops to which it is applied, increases the development of the nitrogen fixing bacteria thereby increasing the production of protein from a given area and at the same time increases the amount of nitrogen stored in the soil for the use of future crops. This benefit after all is the principal one received from the growing of Legume crops. Increase it to the utmost by the application of Land Plaster.

Application—The fertilizer should be applied either in the fall or early spring, sowing broadcast by hand or with a special fertilizer seeder. Cultivation of the soil with a spring tooth harrow or ordinary spike tooth harrow will not only aid the crop but will help in securing rapid solution of the Gypsum. Price \$1.00 per cwt.; \$16.00 per ton.

Tankage—This by-product of the packing plants makes an excellent fertilizer for lawns and gardens. It is quickly soluble and will assist greatly in making quick growth early in the spring. \$3.00 per cwt; \$55.00 per ton.

Brome and slender wheat grasses are drouth resistant—Why grow timothy on dry lands and reap no returns?

QUEEN HOT WATER INCUBATORS

The QUEEN hot water incubator is the acknowledged leader in the incubator world. The manufacturers have followed a wise policy of giving value in all the machines they have put out and today there is no better constructed machine on the market.

Construction—The wood parts of the QUEEN are of California Redwood, double walled and thoroughly insulated. Redwood itself is a good non-conductor of heat and has the further advantage of not shrinking, warping or checking under varying conditions of climate. The water system is of heavy copper which insures long life of this vital part of the machine. The lamp is made substantially and is of the most approved type of construction insuring safety and efficient heating ability.

The water heating is far superior to hot air. The pipes in the QUEEN are so arranged that the corners of the egg chamber will always be as warm as any other portion and the air does not have the tendency to become as dry as superheated air in the hot air types. In other words the air which circulates thru the egg chamber of the QUEEN is of the same quality as that in the room in which the incubator is being operated.

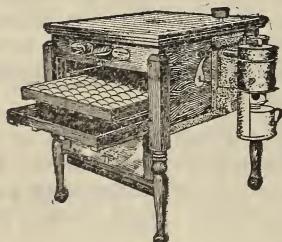


Keep the Chicks a-Hatching

It's up to us to help keep up the food supply and keep food prices from going too high.

You can help cut your own cost of living by putting a few eggs into a

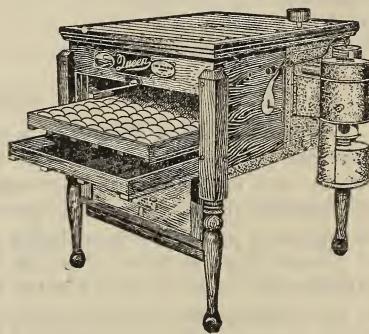
Queen Incubator



The Queen will do the rest—you can depend upon it. It is one of the few very good incubators on the market today.

We sell the Queen because we are here to stay and cannot afford to trifile with your eggs. Come in and see how a Queen operates. (5)

No.	Capacity	Price
1	85 eggs	\$27.50
2	135 eggs	37.50
3	180 eggs	44.50
4	275 eggs	57.75
5	400 eggs	68.00
25	600 eggs	103.00



TYPE K

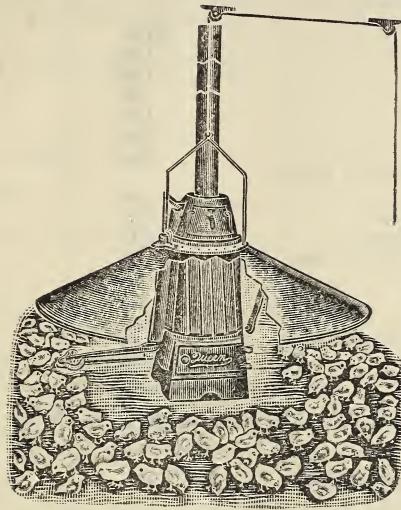
To meet the demand for a lower priced incubator the Queen people have placed on the market their "K" type machines. The same principles are embodied in this line as in the QUEEN but the construction is not so substantial. Redwood is used and the chamber is thoroughly insulated as in the Queen. The lamp itself is the same as in the Queen.

No. 20—Capacity 70 eggs, Price	\$16.50
No. 21—Capacity 130 eggs, Price	27.50
No. 22—Capacity 220 eggs, Price	36.75

QUEEN BROODER STOVES

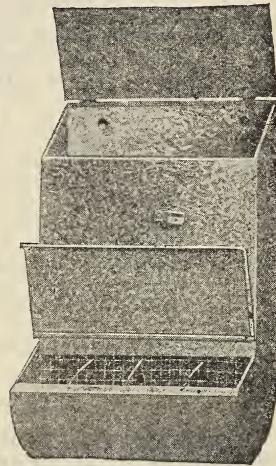
The QUEEN Brooder Stoves are unexcelled for brooding chicks. They burn coal and with the thermostat regulating both draft and check dampers insures a uniform temperature thruout the room in which they are operated. There is no danger from crowding or piling up of the chicks when the QUEEN is used. They will be as comfortable at the edge of the hover as at the center.

No. 1—Capacity	600 chicks,
Price	.....\$21.50
No. 2—Capacity	1000 chicks,
Price	..... 26.50



DRY MASH HOPPER

This hopper is essential for the feeding of mash. It hangs on the wall and does not require any floor space. Its curved bottom allows the mash to feed freely and will never bank up or clog. Made in two sizes.



FEED TROUGHS

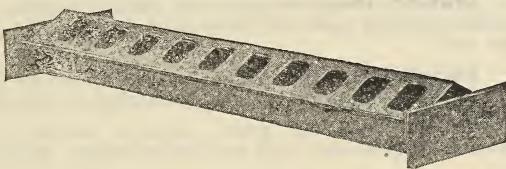
Made of one piece of sheet iron, gable shaped, perforated top. Prevents waste of feed.

10 inch size, price.....30c

One-half dozen.....\$1.25
20 inch size, price.....45c

One-half dozen.....\$2.00

Small size, length 12 inches, capacity 16 quarts weight 4 lbs., price	.....\$1.75
Large size, length 25 inches, capacity 32 quarts, weight 7 lbs., price	.....\$2.50



AUTOMATIC FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

Indispensable for feeding and watering chicks. Fits any size mason jars. Pan made of heavy zinc. We do not furnish jars.

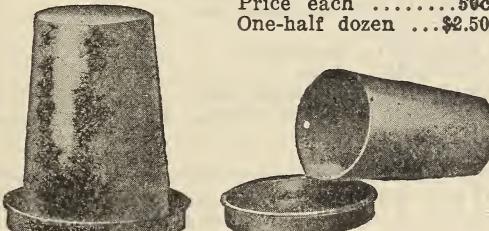
5 inch Pan—Price20c
One-half dozen\$1.00
6 inch Pan—Price25c
One-half dozen\$1.25



DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Metal, one quart size—	
Price each	.....35c
One-half dozen	...\$1.75
Two quart size—	
Price each	.....50c
One-half dozen	...\$2.50

See Page 1—Add Postage.



REPAIR PARTS FOR QUEEN INCUBATORS

No repairs sent out on open account. ALL REPAIRS
CASH WITH ORDER.

Wafers	\$1.25
Thermometers, Incubator	1.25
Thermometers, Brooder	1.00
Combination Flue .....	.50
Brooder Stove Wafers	1.00
Regulators Complete	3.50
Lamp Bowls, large (6x4)	2.50
Lamp Bowls, 6x2, 9-16, complete with either No. 2 or No. 3 burner	2.00
Lamp Bowls, No. 3 ring, no burner	1.25
Lamp Bowls, No. 2 ring, no burner	1.10
Burners Complete, 1½-inch wick, 3½ flue ring .....	.90
Wicks, No. 2 or 3, per dozen .....	.50
Wicks, Blue Flame .....	.50
Heater Jackets, 1916	2.00
Heater Jacket and Hanger for Machines No. 1 to 5 ..	3.50
Heater Jackets for No. 25	7.00
Heater Jackets for No. 35 and 45	Special Price

POULTRY FEEDS

We are equipped to grind, grade, and mix feeds in exact proportions. Only sound, wholesome grains are used and they are mixed in exact proportions as recommended by the poultry department of the University of Idaho.

Chick Feed for all varieties of young poultry from hatching to four weeks or older. Selected grains, properly ground and screened with bone, beef meal, etc., added to make properly balanced rations. 5c per lb.; \$3.50 per cwt.

Growing Food—Suitable for feeding chicks after the fourth week. Is coarser ground than the chick feed and contains only grains. 5c per lb.; \$3.50 per cwt.

Laying Mash, 30% Protein—A well-balanced ground food for either wet or dry feeding. Suitable for hopper feeding for laying hens. \$4.00 per cwt.

Scratch Food—All grain, properly balanced and suitable for feeding in litter in conjunction with the laying mash. \$2.50 per cwt.

FISH MEAL—Protein content 56%	\$6.00 cwt.
BEEF SCRAP—Protein content 50%	7.00 cwt.
MEAT MEAL—Protein content 60%	7.00 cwt.
TANKAGE—Protein content	3.00 cwt.
GRANULATED BONE—Hen size	4.50 cwt.
GROUND BONE—Chick size	4.50 cwt.
BONE MEAL	4.50 cwt.
CHARCOAL, Hardwood	5.00 cwt.
CHARCOAL, Bone	5.00 cwt.
GRIT—Hen and Chick size	1.75 cwt.
EASTERN OYSTER SHELL—Free from waste	1.75 cwt.
OIL MEAL	4.00 cwt.
COCOANUT MEAL	3.75 cwt.

If you will plant sweet clover, your stock will care for harvesting the crop.
Impure seeds are high at any price.

PLANTING TABLE

VEGETABLES	VARIETIES RECOMMENDED	AMOUNT OF SEED	DEPTH TO PLANT	DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS	DISTANCE APART IN ROWS	TIME OF PLANTING
Leaf Lettuce	Early Curled Simpson	1 oz. to 150 feet	1 to 2 in.	12 to 18 inches	4 inches	Early Spring
Spinach	Bloomsdale Savoy	1 oz. to 100 feet	1 to 2 in.	18 inches	2 inches	Early Spring
Radishes	French Breakfast Icicle	1 oz. to 100 feet	1/2 inch.	18 to 24 inches	1 to 2 ins.	Early Spring
Turnips	Purple Top Globe	1 oz. to 100 feet	1/2 inch.	3 feet	6 inches	Early Spring
Peas	Alaska, American Wonder, Gradus	1 qt. to 100 feet	3 inches	12 to 18 inches	.....	Early Spring
Head Lettuce	New York or Wonderful	1/4 to 1 oz. to 100 feet	1/2 inch.	4 inches	.....	Early Spring
Early Cabbage	Early Jersey Wakefield	1 oz. to 1500 pts.	1/2 inch.	3 feet	.....	Early Spring
Early Caulif'r	Early Snowball	1 oz. to 2000 pts.	1/2 inch.	3 inches	2 feet	Early Spring
Celery	Golden Self-Blanching	1-3 oz. to 100 feet	1/2 inch.	3 to 4 feet	2 feet	Transplanted
Beets	Early Blood Turnip	1 oz. to 50 feet	1/2 inch.	18 ins. to 2 ft.	5 inches	Transplanted
Carrots	Denver Half-Long	1 oz. to 100 feet	1/2 inch.	18 ins. to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ins.	July 1. Transplant
Parsnips	Hollow Crown	1 oz. to 200 feet	1/2 inch.	18 ins. to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ins.	Early Spring
Onions	Yellow Danvers, Red Weatherfield	1 oz. to 100 feet	1/2 inch.	12 inches	4 inches	Early Spring
Beans	Stringless Green Pod, Golden Wax	2-3 oz. to 50 feet	2-3 inch	3 feet	.....	Early Spring
Late Cabbage	Danish Ballhead	1 oz. to 1500 pts.	1/2 inch.	3 feet	2 feet	Early Spring
Late Calif'r.	Autumn Giant	1 oz. to 2000 pts.	1/2 inch.	3 feet	2 feet	Late Spring
Corn	Golden Bantam	1/4 to 1/2 oz. to 100 hills	2 inches	3 feet	2 feet	Transplant
Muskmelon	Rocky Ford, Netted Gem	2 oz. to 100 hills	1 inch.	4 to 6 feet	4 to 6 feet	Transplant
Watermelon	Kleckley Sweets	4 oz. to 100 hills	4 to 6 feet	4 to 6 feet	4 to 6 feet	Transplant
Cucumber	Boston Pickling	1 to 2 oz. to 100 hills	1/2 inch.	4 to 6 feet	4 to 6 feet	Late Spring
Squash	Bush Scallop, Hubbard	1 oz. to 20 hills	1 to 2 in.	5 to 9 feet	5 to 9 feet	Late Spring
Pumpkins	Small Sugar	Same as Squash	2 inches	8 to 9 feet	8 to 9 feet	Late Spring
Tomatoes	Earlianna	1 oz. to 200 pts.	4 feet	4 feet	4 feet	Transplanted, June 1
Eggplants	Black Beauty	1 oz. to 1500 pts.	2 feet	2 feet	2 feet	Transplanted, June 1
Peppers	Ruby King	1 oz. to 1500 pts.	2 feet	12 to 18 ins.	12 to 18 ins.	Transplanted, June 1

OUR CREED

WE BELIEVE IN A BIGGER AND BETTER AGRICULTURE FOR THE FARMER OF THE NORTHWEST.

WE BELIEVE THIS WILL BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

WE BELIEVE THAT MORE LIVESTOCK ON MORE FARMS WILL INSURE A PERMANENT AGRICULTURE. WE BELIEVE THAT PEAS, ALFALFA, CLOVER, SWEET CLOVER AND GRASSES USED IN THE ROTATION WILL PRODUCE GREATER RETURNS THAN ANY ONE CROP SYSTEM OF FARMING.

WE BELIEVE THAT IN THE MATTER OF SEEDS THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD FOR OUR CUSTOMERS.

WE BELIEVE IN THE WORK OF THE COUNTY AGENT, FARM BUREAU AND STATE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

WE BELIEVE THAT YOU AS A FARMER BELIEVE IN OUR SINCERITY AND IN OUR ENDEAVOR TO ASSIST IN PROMOTING YOUR PROSPERITY.

WASHBURN & WILSON SEED CO.